base and apex of first segment off-white, apices of second and fifth segments with yellowish white scales. Hindleg: coxa and femur mottled dark gray and off-white, apices pale; tibia with a dorsal tuft, dorsal half of segment, apex and middle, and tuft off-white, spurs and ventral half of segment dark gray; tarsus dark gray, base and apex of first segment off-white, apices of remaining segments with yellowish white scales. Abdomen: yellowish white and pale yellow dorsally, streaked with dark gray ventrolaterally. Male genitalia: valvae asymmetrical, left valva with posteriorly directed projection from end of medial extension to aedeagus; saccal region of vinculum slightly twisted to left; gnathos upturned at apex, two or three pointed projections from posterior surface; caudal margin of uncus very gradually produced; heavily sclerotized lateral margin of aedeagus with a pointed projection just before one-half length, heavily sclerotized, free margin with a pointed projection at middle and just before apex. Female genitalia: connection between seventh and eighth abdominal segments heavily sclerotized laterally, forming a pair of broad pouches; ductus bursae broad, heavily sclerotized with numerous spicules, corpus bursae lightly sclerotized, spiculose; a single signum; apophyses posteriores about three times length of apophyses anteriores; caudal margin of eighth sternite incurved medially, a small scoop-shaped sclerite at middle. Alar expanse: 15.5-17.5 mm.

Food plant: Malus sylvestris Mill. (apple).

Holotype: Male, Potsdam, N.Y., apple, 63-319-9-325-318, X-lab. 4–10–1964 (RWH slide 4473). USNM Type No. 70576.

Paratypes: $2 \circ \delta$, $1 \circ$, same locality as for holotype, issued 5–10 April 1964 (RWH slides 4454, 4455, 4472). $3 \circ \circ$, Geneva, N.Y., apple, issued 10, 11 April 1965. $2 \circ \circ$, Salmon River Area, N.Y., apple, 62–394, X-lab. 3-19, 20-1963 (RWH slides 4474, 4767). Cornell University, USNM.

Filatima epulatrix lies in a complex of four species, F. pseudacaciella (Chambers), F. biminimaculella (Chambers), epulatrix, and a new species from several eastern localities. Specimens reared from apple are very likely to be epulatrix. Males can be recognized by having a medial spine developed on the left valva on an extension to the aedeagus. In the female the apophyses anteriores usually being shorter than the ductus bursae and the caudal margin of the eighth sternite being incurved anteriorly will separate specimens from pseudacaciella.

ORIOLELLA, A NEW NAME FOR ORIOLA

(ACARINA: TYDEIDAE)

Oriolella is proposed as a new name for Oriola Baker, 1968 (Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 61(4):968), which is preoccupied by Oriola Giebel, 1875 (Aves).—EDWARD W. BAKER, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agr. Res. Ser., USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.